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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
RESOLUTION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1949

No. 10-T(2)/49.—The Tariff Board was asked to conduct such enquiries as might be necessary to determine, for the purpose of purchase by the Central Phosphate Pool, the ex-works prices of superphosphate produced by the various factories in the Indian Dominion. The Board, having made investigations in the matter, has submitted its report. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (i) "Having regard to the present state, of the development of the industry, a unit with a capacity of 5,000 tons of superphosphate per annum should be considered as an economic unit.
- (ii) In view of the high prices fetched by indigenous bones in foreign markets and the fact that the country can produce all its requirements of superphosphate from imported rock phosphate at much cheaper rates, the manufacture of superphosphate from rock phosphate should, in future, be encouraged.
- (iii) In view of the wide variations in the capacity and the actual production of the different factories, it is not practicable to fix a uniform ex-works price for superphosphate. Different ex-works prices should, therefore, be fixed so as neither to inflate the profits of low-cost units nor to allow the production of high-cost units to suffer.
- (iv) Having regard to the need for augmenting the production of superphosphate as part of the programme for intensifying the "Grow More Food Campaign", the fair ex-factory price of superphosphate produced by factories at or near port towns should be fixed at Rs. 210 per ton. To this the actual freight charges on sulphur and rock phosphate should be added to determine the fair ex-factory prices of factories situated in the interior. The

fair ex-factory prices inclusive of transport charges from factory to Railway station for the various factories are as follows:—

Name of factory	Fair ex-factory price of superphosphate inclusive of transport charges from factory to railway station
(1)	(2)
	(Rs. per ton)
1. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited Alwaye	210
2. Parry & Co., Limited Madras	210
3. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Limited Bombay	210
4. Sonawala Industries, Ltd., Bombay	210
5. Western Chemical Industries, Bombay	210
6. Eastern Chemical Co. (India), Bombay	210
7. D.C. M. Chemical Works, Delhi	240
8. National Fertilisers, Ltd., Poona	255
9. Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers, Limited, Hyderabad (Deccan).	230
10. Anil Starch Products, Ltd., Ahmedabad	225
11. Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Limited, Mysore	225

(v) The fair ex-factory prices specified above should be given effect to from the date of operation of the Central Phosphate Pool and should remain in force till 30th June, 1950. If, during any half-year, the costs of production increase by Rs. 10/- or more per ton of superphosphate owing to increase in the cost of sulphur or rock phosphate, the industry may apply to Government for a revision of prices. In case of decrease of cost by Rs. 10 or more, Government should review the question.

(vi) All facilities should be given to superphosphate manufacturers to import sulphur and rock phosphate.

(vii) The manufacturers of superphosphate have suggested that as a means of increasing the consumption of superphosphate, the allotment of ammonium sulphate by the Central Government to the Provincial and State Governments should be made conditional on the latter taking a specific proportion of superphosphate, and that, in the current year, at least 10 lbs. of phosphoric acid should be allotted with every 30 lbs. of nitrogen, the proportion of phosphoric acid being increased to 20 lbs. in the next two years. We commend this suggestion to the authorities concerned for their careful consideration.

(viii) Increased use of superphosphate depends on its quality and we recommend that the Central Government should lay down specifications for superphosphate.

- (ix) The question of a reduction in railway rates of sulphur, rock phosphate and superphosphate should be considered by the Railway Board at an early date.
 - (x) Superphosphate factories situated in the interior, which have to transport their raw materials from the port, should, as far as possible, plan their production to meet the demand in that particular region or zone.
 - (xi) Means have to be devised to avoid delay in payment for superphosphate purchased by Government.
 - (xii) In view of the importance of the fertiliser industry and the need for educating the cultivators in the use of superphosphate, an Advisory Panel consisting of representatives of Government and the manufacturers should be set up.
2. Government accept recommendations (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (x), (xi) and (xii). Steps will be taken to implement them. Recommendations (vii), (viii) and (ix) are under examination. The attention of the industry is invited to recommendation (x).

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments; all Chief Commissioners; Ministry of External Affairs and the several Ministries of the Government of India; the Prime Minister's Secretariat; the Cabinet Secretariat; the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Governor-General; the Central Board of Revenue; the Auditor General; the Director General of Employment and Resettlement, the Director General, Industry and Supply; the Department of Scientific Research, the High Commissioner for India in London, Colombo, Ottawa, Karachi and Canberra; the Indian Ambassadors at Nanking, Moscow, Tehran, Kathmandu, Rangoon, Cairo, Kabul, Ankara, Washington, Prague and Rio-de-Janeiro; the Commissioner General for Commercial and Economic Affairs in Europe in Paris; the Charge d' Affaires of India in Paris and Brussels; the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of India, Bangkok and Berne; the Consuls General for India in Batavia; Buenos Aires, Shanghai, Pondicherry, Saigon, Kashgar, New York and San Francisco; the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Lahore, London and Dacca; the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, Johannesburg; Agents of the Government of India in Kandy and Kuala Lumpur; the Consuls for India at Saigon, Goa and Jedda; the Vice Consuls for India at Medan and Zehedan; the Indian Political Officer, Sikkim; the Representative of the Government of India in Singapur; the Commissioners for the Government of India in Trinidad, Nairobi, Mauritius and Fiji; the Head of the Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, the Head of the Military Mission Berlin; the Indian

Government Trade Commissioners in Toronto, Sydney, Mombassa, Colombo, Paris and Karachi, the Assistant Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Dacca; the Commercial Adviser to the High Commissioner in the U.K., London, the Commercial Secretaries to the Indian Embassies at Alexandria, Rio de Janeiro, Rangoon, Tehran and Kabul; His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India; the United States Embassy, New Delhi; the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, the Australian Trade Commissioner in India; the Norwegian Consul General Bombay; the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi; the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madhya Bharat Union, Indore; the Chief Secretary to the Government of Vindya Pradesh, Rewa; the Chief Secretary to the United State of Rajasthan, Jaipur; the Chief Secretary to the United State of Saurashtra, Rajkot; the Chief Secretary to the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Patiala; the Editor, Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi; the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; the Indian Standard Institution, Delhi; the Free India Service, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay; the Economic Adviser to the Government of India; the Economic Adviser to the Rajasthan Union; the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta; the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Bombay; the Secretary, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi and all recognised Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations.

ORDERED that a copy be communicated to the Government of Burma.

ORDERED also that it be published in the Gazette of India.

O. C. DESAI,
Secretary to the Government of India.